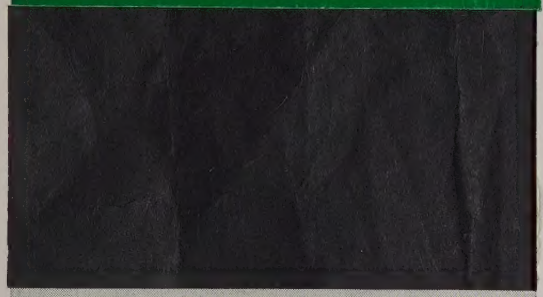
instruction manual



Sorensen

Sorensen & Company, inc.

Richards Avenue

South Norwalk, Conn.

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AEROSPACE DIV.

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FACILITIES
MAY 1962

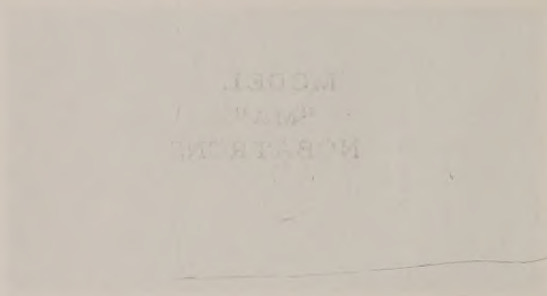
MODEL
"MA"
NOBATRONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. General Information	3
II. Specifications	4
III. Installation & Operation	7
IV. Principle of Operation	10
V. Maintenance & Repair	14
Condensed Catalog	

SORENSEN & COMPANY, INC., Richards Avenue, So. Norwalk, Connecticut

SB14-2347
9/58



I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Before you begin to use your new Sorensen instrument, we suggest that you read this Instruction Manual very carefully. The information contained herein is designed to help you obtain the maximum in performance and many years of dependable service from your instrument.

A. SHIPPING DAMAGE

The instrument should be inspected and tested immediately upon arrival. In the event the unit fails to operate properly or is damaged in any way, the carrier should be notified at once. When the claim agent has inspected the shipment and prepared a report of damage, a copy of this report should be sent to us. At that time, we will advise you concerning the repair or replacement of the instrument.

B. SERVICE AND INFORMATION

All questions concerning the operation or malfunctioning of this instrument should be directed to the Service Department, Sorensen & Co., Inc., 375 Fairfield Avenue, Stamford, Connecticut.

C. IMPORTANT

BE SURE TO INCLUDE THE MODEL AND SERIAL NUMBERS IN ALL CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING THIS INSTRUMENT. WITHOUT THIS INFORMATION, WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO GIVE YOU PROMPT AND ACCURATE SERVICE.

D. IN THE EVENT OF DIFFICULTY

Should you receive a defective or damaged instrument or require service on an instrument within or outside of warranty, please write us. Be sure to include as much information as possible concerning the symptoms of difficulty, the application, input line voltage, etc. The more information you give us, the faster we can handle your request.

In each case, we will decide whether the instrument requiring service will be (a) returned to the factory, (b) shipped to a service station, or (c) serviced at your plant by one of our field engineers or representatives.

If the instrument should be returned to the factory, we will send you shipping instructions in the form of a Returned Material Tag. DO NOT SHIP A UNIT TO THE FACTORY WITHOUT THIS TAG.

E. SHIPMENTS

All shipments to Sorensen should be prepaid unless we authorize to the contrary. The instrument should be wrapped in heavy paper and packed in the original container or a wooden box with at least three inches of shock absorbent material on all sides.

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

II. SPECIFICATIONS

"MA" Nobatrons are tubeless, DC power supplies designed to provide a continuously adjustable, regulated, output over a fixed voltage range.

Condensed Specifications

Specifications for the "MA" Nobatrons are listed below in table form. Special notes with further details follow on subsequent pages.

MODEL		MA6-60	MA12-30	MA48-7.5	MA12-60	MA28-30
Voltage		105 to 125VAC, Single Phase, 60 cycles				
INPUT Max. Current		15	15	15	25	25
OUTPUT (DC)	Voltage (Nom)	6.3	12.6	48	12.6	28
	Volt. Range	4.5-9	9-18	36-72	9-18	18-36
	Current (Max)	60A	30A	7.5A	60A	30A
REGULATION ACCURACY	Line	± 0.10%				
	Load	± 0.25%	± 0.20%			
RIPPLE		1% RMS at Nominal Output Voltage				
RESPONSE TIME		Typical - 0.15 Seconds				
MAX. EXCURSION		Typical - 20% of Nominal Output Voltage				
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE		- 15°C (61°F) to 40°C (104°F)				
WEIGHT (NET)		107 lbs.	102 lbs.	100 lbs.	127 lbs.	122 lbs.
DIMENSIONS	Width	19-1/4"			19-1/2"	
	Depth	16"			16"	
	Height	12-3/4"			16-1/4"	
	Panel Height	12-1/4"			15-3/4"	
INPUT CONNECTION		Line Cord			Rear Terminal Board	
OUTPUT CONNECTION		Term. Bd. (Rear)	Binding Posts on front Term. Bd. at rear		Term. Bd. (Rear)	Binding Posts Front & Rear Term Bd.
PROTECTIVE DEVICES	Internal	15 Amp Fuse			30 Amp Fuse	
	Overcurrent	Magnetic Circuit Breaker Combined with On-Off Switch				
METERS-VOLT & AMM.		Optional			Standard	

Input Frequency

"MA" Nobatrons are designed for a nominal input frequency of 60 cps. Typical units will operate within specifications over the range of 57-63 cps. A wider frequency range may be used however a degeneration in performance will result (poor regulation, higher ripple, etc.).

Input Voltage

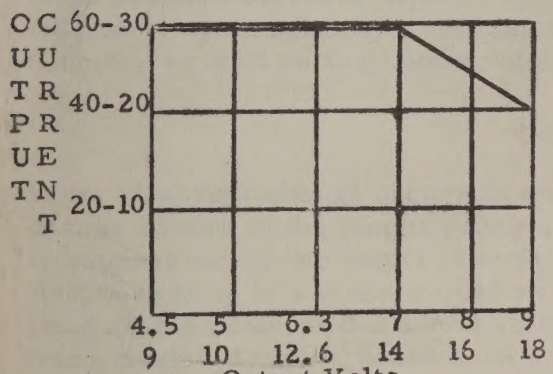
Operation at an input voltage below 105 is possible, although poorer regulation will result, and the output current may have to be derated. Input voltages above 130VAC may result in damage to components.

Output Voltage & Current

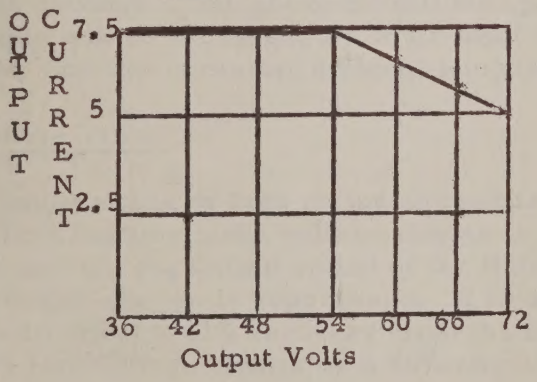
Typical Nobatrons will adjust over the entire range at all loads. Some Nobatrons, however, may not adjust to minimum voltage at no load-high line or maximum voltage at full load-low line.

The charts below show derating curves at the full load - high output region. These curves are based on the temperature rise of the wound components, and operation in the region above the curve will reduce life of transformers.

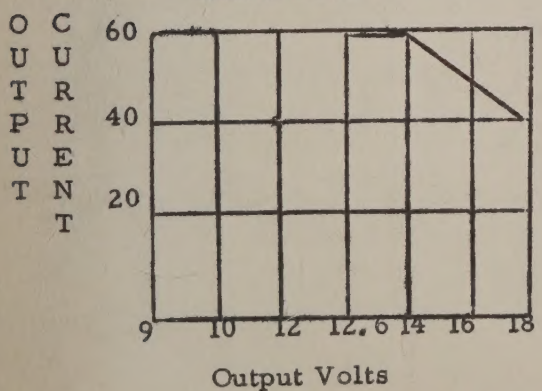
Models MA6-60&MA12-30



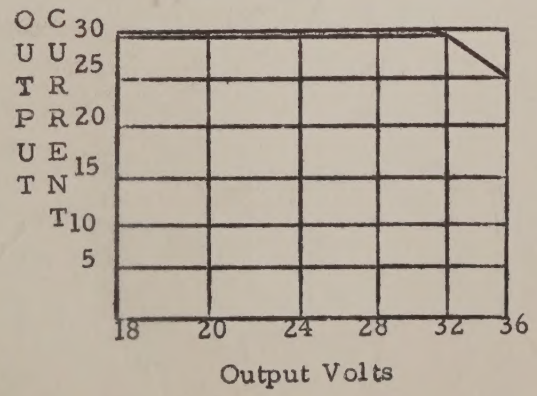
Model MA48-7.5

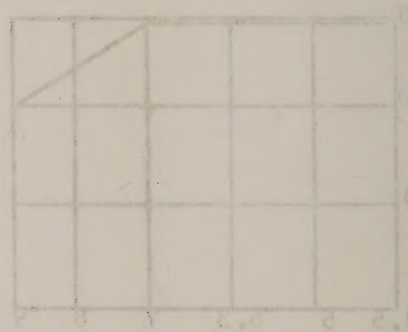


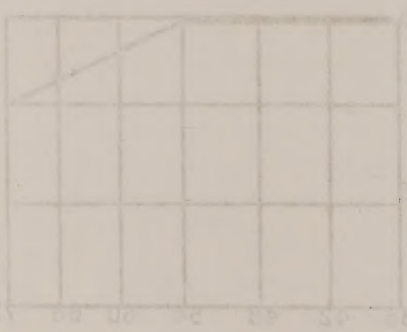
Model MA12-60

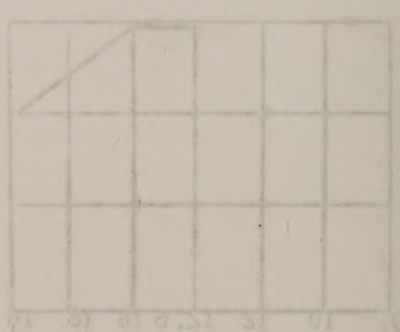


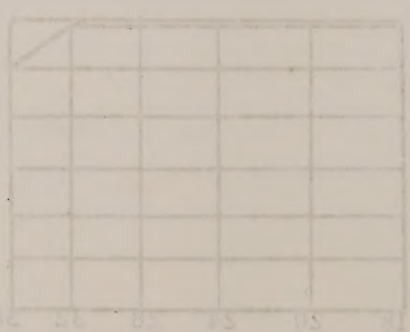
Model MA28-30











Regulation Accuracy

The regulation accuracy for line changes is defined as $\pm$0.1% for any line variations between 105-125VAC. This means that as the input voltage is varied from 105-125VAC, the change in the output voltage will be less than 0.2% total. This change in output voltage is not necessarily uniform.

The regulation accuracy for load changes is defined as $\pm$0.2% ($\pm$0.25% Model MA6-60) for any load change from no load current to full load current with a fixed input voltage. This means that with a constant input voltage the load may be switched from no load current to full rated load, and the output voltage will change less than 0.4% total. Typical data for a one-half load change is $\pm$0.1% output voltage change.

The stated load regulation accuracy applies at the nominal output voltage, however, typically the accuracy will hold over a $\pm$ 10% output voltage adjustment. Over the full adjustment range the regulation accuracy will decrease. Typical regulation at the extreme ends of the output range is $\pm$ 0.5%.

Ripple

The ripple specification is defined as 1% RMS at the nominal output voltage setting, and may increase at other voltage settings. The above conditions apply only to 60 cycle operation, and the ripple will be increased by other input frequencies, as well as low output voltages, and low operating ambient temperatures.

Response Time

When an abrupt change occurs in the input voltage or load an instantaneous change occurs in the output voltage. This instantaneous voltage change is quickly suppressed by the output capacitors and the regulation action of the Nobatron. Response time is a measure of how fast this change is suppressed. It is defined as the time for the output voltage to effect a 63% recovery from the maximum deviated value, based upon a 10% line voltage change or a 50% step change in the load from 1/10 - full load.

III. INSTALLATION & OPERATION

Rack Mounting or Bench Operation

These Nobatrons when originally purchased may be supplied self-contained for bench top operation, or equipped for mounting in a standard 19" relay rack. In the event it is later desired to rack mount a self-contained unit or vice versa, this may be accomplished without difficulty. The user should contact our local representative or the Sorensen Service Department for the necessary parts and instructions for conversion.

Input Connections

Models MA6-60, 12-30 & 48-7.5: The input power is applied by means of a line cord that is equipped with a three prong plug. Since the third prong of this plug is attached to the chassis of the Nobatron, connection of the line cord to a suitable three wire receptacle automatically grounds the Nobatron. If a three wire receptacle is not available, then an adapter should be used. In this case, the third wire from the adapter should be connected to ground.

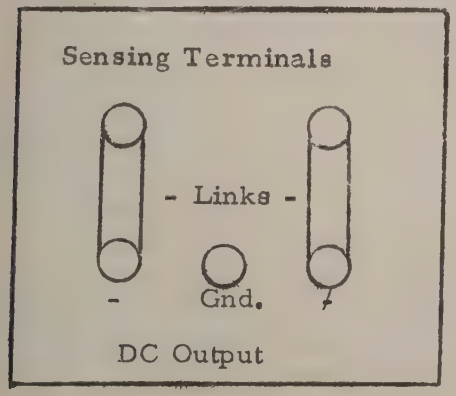
Models MA12-60 & 28-30: The input power is connected directly to the terminal board located on the rear chassis of the Nobatron. Upon removing the rear cover, this terminal board will be exposed. A separate ground terminal is provided.

Output Connections

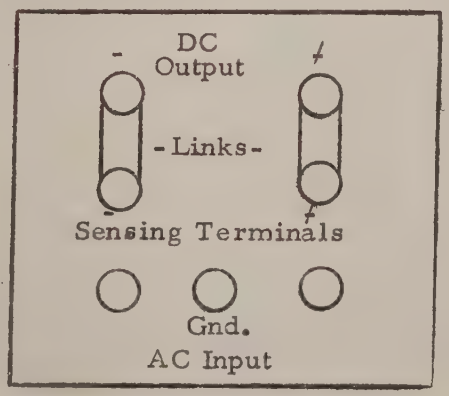
The DC output may be either connected to the binding posts on the front panel or to the terminal board located at the rear. (The 60A Nobatrons do not have Binding Posts on the Front Panel). When making the output connections be sure to observe polarity.

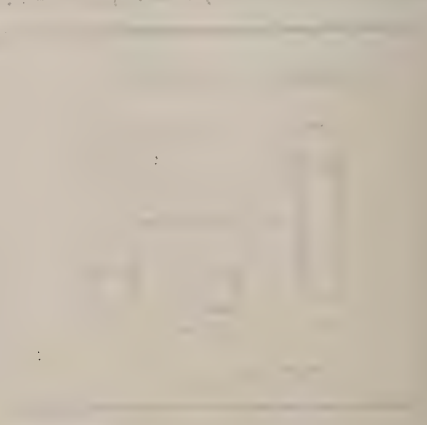
Terminal Board Layout

Models MA6-60, 12-30, &48-7.5



Models MA12-60 & 28-30



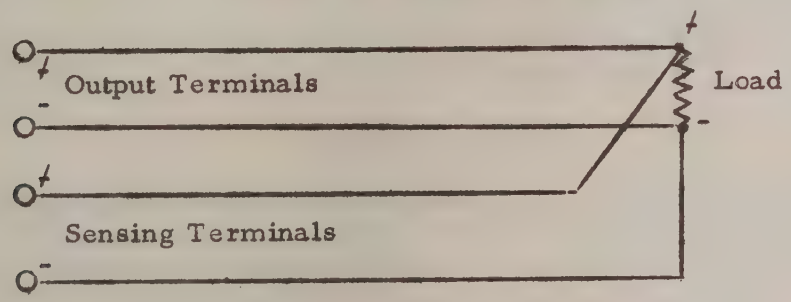


Remote Sensing

Remote sensing should be used to eliminate the voltage drop occuring in the load connecting wires. This voltage drop, if present, will adversely affect the load regulation.

The connections for remote sensing are located on the terminal board at the rear of the Nobatron. For normal operation (no remote sensing) the output terminals are connected to the sensing terminals by two links. When remote sensing, these links must be disconnected from the sensing terminals.

Typical Remote Sensing Arrangement



When remote sensing the resistance of both the power and sensing leads should be kept as low as possible. Voltage drops in the power leads shift the output voltage range at maximum output-heavy load, by the amount of drop in the leads. Also this voltage drop will cause some deterioration of load regulation The chart below lists the recommended maximum voltage drop that can be tolerated by each model, and the corresponding resistance. Resistance in the sensing leads deteriorates regulation approximately 0.1% for every 0.1 ohm resistance.

Voltage and Resistance

Model	Recommended Max. Volt Drop	Resistance
MA6-60	1.0	0.017 ohm
MA12-30	1.0	0.033 ohm
MA12-60	1.0	0.017 ohm
MA28-30	2.0	0.067 ohm
MA48-7.5	4.0	0.530 ohm

The response can be improved by running leads from the Output Condenser C3, to the load. The resistance of these leads must be kept small. For the best results Capacitor C3 should be removed from the Nobatron and placed at the load, or additional capacitors added at the load.

Grounding of Output

The DC output of these instruments is floating, hence either terminal may be grounded.

Caution: In all cases be sure that the Nobatron's output be grounded to an external potential of not over 250V to ground. Exceeding this potential may result in a breakdown of the instrument's components.

Air Circulation

Natural convection cooling is employed. The installation must be such that free air circulation is available through the bottom, back and top of the cabinet. On self-contained units the feet elevate the instrument 1" to provide air access. In rack installations a similar provision should be made.

Protective Devices

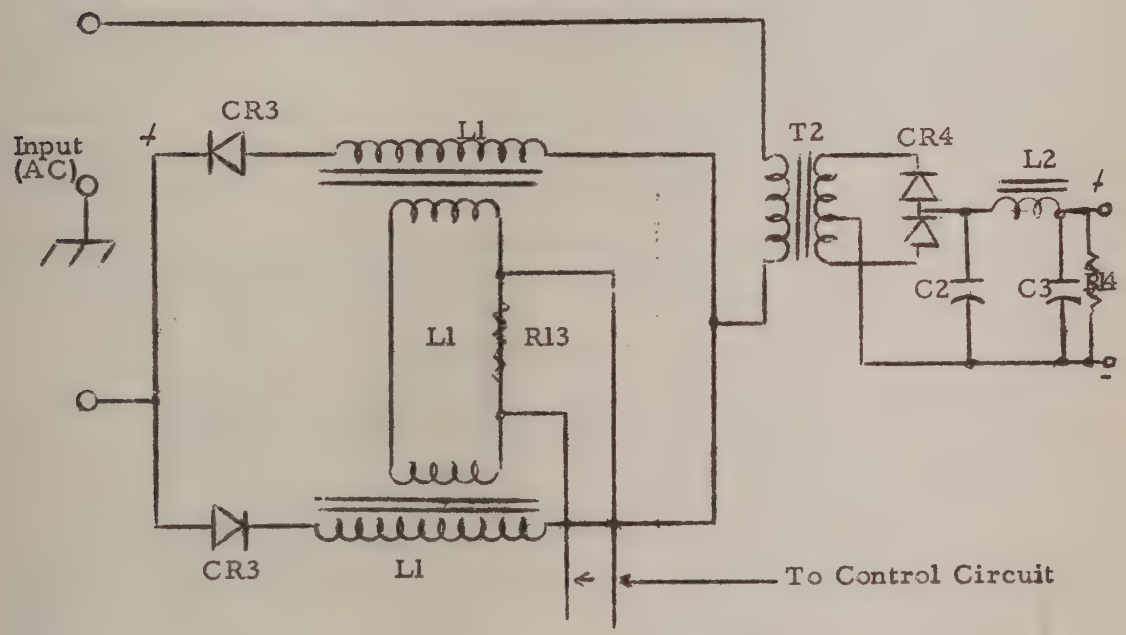
Overcurrent Breaker: The overcurrent breaker is combined with the On-Off Switch. This breaker-switch is a single pole type, thus even when it is in the off position voltages exist at various points within the Nobatron. Therefore, the internal circuitry should not be touched until the input power has been externally disconnected.

Input Fuse: An input fuse is provided on the front panel to protect the Nobatron's circuitry in the event of an internal failure.

IV. PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

Sorensen "MA" Nobatrons employ a power, self-saturating, magnetic amplifier followed by a filter section, together with a transistorized control circuit.

Power Circuit



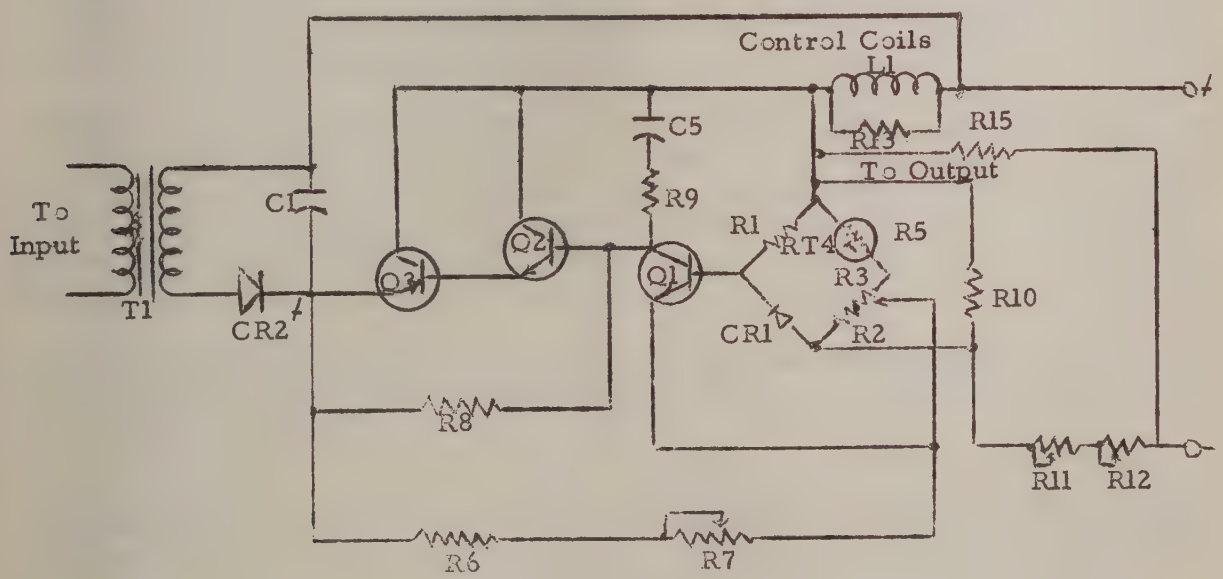
L1 - Self-saturating Magnetic Amplifier
L2 - DC Filter Choke
T2 - Rectifier Input Transformer
CR3 - Rectifier for Magnetic Amplifier
CR4 - Power Rectifiers
C2 - Input Filter
C3 - Output Filter
R13 - Anti-surge Resistance across DC coil of L1
R14 - Bleeder to provide minimum load

Power Circuit (Cont.)

The heart of the power section is a Magnetic amplifier. For a detailed discussion of Mag Amps, refer to Storm* Magnetic Amplifiers. The AC coils of the Mag Amp may be considered to act as "gates" which will open at some time during the half cycle in which CR3 conducts. When the "gate" opens, current will flow, the average of which will be dependent upon the fraction of the half cycle period that the "gate" is open. This fraction of the half cycle period is controlled by the current in the DC windings of the Mag Amp (L1). Since the reactor is of a self-saturating type, a high output is obtained with no current in D. C. winding. Increasing the current in the DC winding increases the control ampere turns which will either increase or decrease the output current. The points of operation which is determined by the output of the unit at the time the change occurs, determines whether the current will increase or decrease with an increase in ampere turns.

The remainder of the power circuit consists of a step-down transformer, center-tapped full wave rectifier, and a filter section.

Control Circuit



*
Storm, H. F., "Magnetic Amplifiers", John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, New York, 1955.

Control Circuit (Contd.)

T1 - Control Power Transformer
L1 - Magnetic Amplifier
CR1 - Reference Diode
CR2 - Control Power Rectifier
C1 - Filter
C5 - Oscillation Suppression
Q1, 2 - Amplifiers
Q3 - Series Passing Transistor

R2 - Dropping Resistor for CR1
R2, 3 - Voltage divider & Potentiometer
RT4 & R5 - Temperature Comp.
R6, 7 - Line Comp.
R8 - Bias - Q1
R9 - Oscillation Suppression
R10 - Bleeder for Reference
R11 - Output Voltage Centering
R12 - Output Voltage Adj. (Front Panel)
R13 - Anti-Surge
R15 - Bleeder for Reference

The control circuit in these Nobatrons is a "Power Reference" consisting of a series transistor voltage regulator. The output of the Nobatron is compared directly to the reference through the control winding of the magnetic amplifier, L1. Any change in the output due to line or load change produces an "error" voltage across the control winding. This voltage causes a current flow which changes the firing point of the magnetic amplifier, thus correcting for the change in output. The degree of correction, and hence the regulation accuracy, is determined by the gain of the magnetic amplifier core, the turns and resistance of windings, and the regulation accuracy of the "power reference".

Reference Source: The silicon diode, CR1, is operated in its zener or reverse current region. Under this condition a constant voltage will appear at the terminals of the diode as the current varies within certain limits. CR1 is one arm of a bridge circuit consisting of R1, R2, R3, and RT4 & R5, arranged so that any change in the output voltage will result in a change in the emitter current of Q1. (Please refer to the schematic on the previous page).

Amplifying Transistors: The signal between the base and emitter of the first transistor Q1, is amplified by transistors Q1 and Q2, then applied to the base of the power transistor Q3.

Power Transistor: The power transistor, Q3, regulates the output of the "power reference" by the total voltage drop from the emitter to the collector. In order to reduce the power loss in this transistor, its total voltage supply (which is connected to the emitter) is the sum of the output of the Nobatron and a voltage from the auxiliary power supply. The auxiliary power supply consists of T1, CR2, & C1. This supply is connected to the input power line. (Please refer to the schematic on the previous page).

Temperature Compensation: RT4 is a Negative Temperature Coefficient Resistor which is used to counter balance the positive temperature coefficient of the remainder of the circuit.

Line Compensation: Compensation for input line voltage changes are accomplished in the "Power Reference" by applying voltage from the auxiliary power supply to the emitter of Q1 through resistors R6 & R7.

V. MAINTENANCE & REPAIR

Maintenance

During normal life these Nobatrons require no maintenance other than the care afforded similar equipment. It is suggested that excessive dust be removed periodically, exercising care to prevent damage by cleaning tools or strong air blasts.

Spare Parts

All components used are of a good commercial grade and can be expected to give a reasonably long period of trouble free service. As the age of the Nobatron increases, some components are likely to deteriorate. We suggest that you note those items asterisked on the Parts List, which we recommend be kept on hand.

In the event it is necessary to replace any part, we strongly suggest that the replacement part be of the same value as the original. Substitute parts should not be used unless we assure you that the substitute will not impair the performance of your Nobatron.

Repair

CAUTION: DANGEROUS VOLTAGES EXIST IN THESE NOBATRONS. PLEASE OBSERVE APPROPRIATE PRECAUTIONS.

Test Voltages

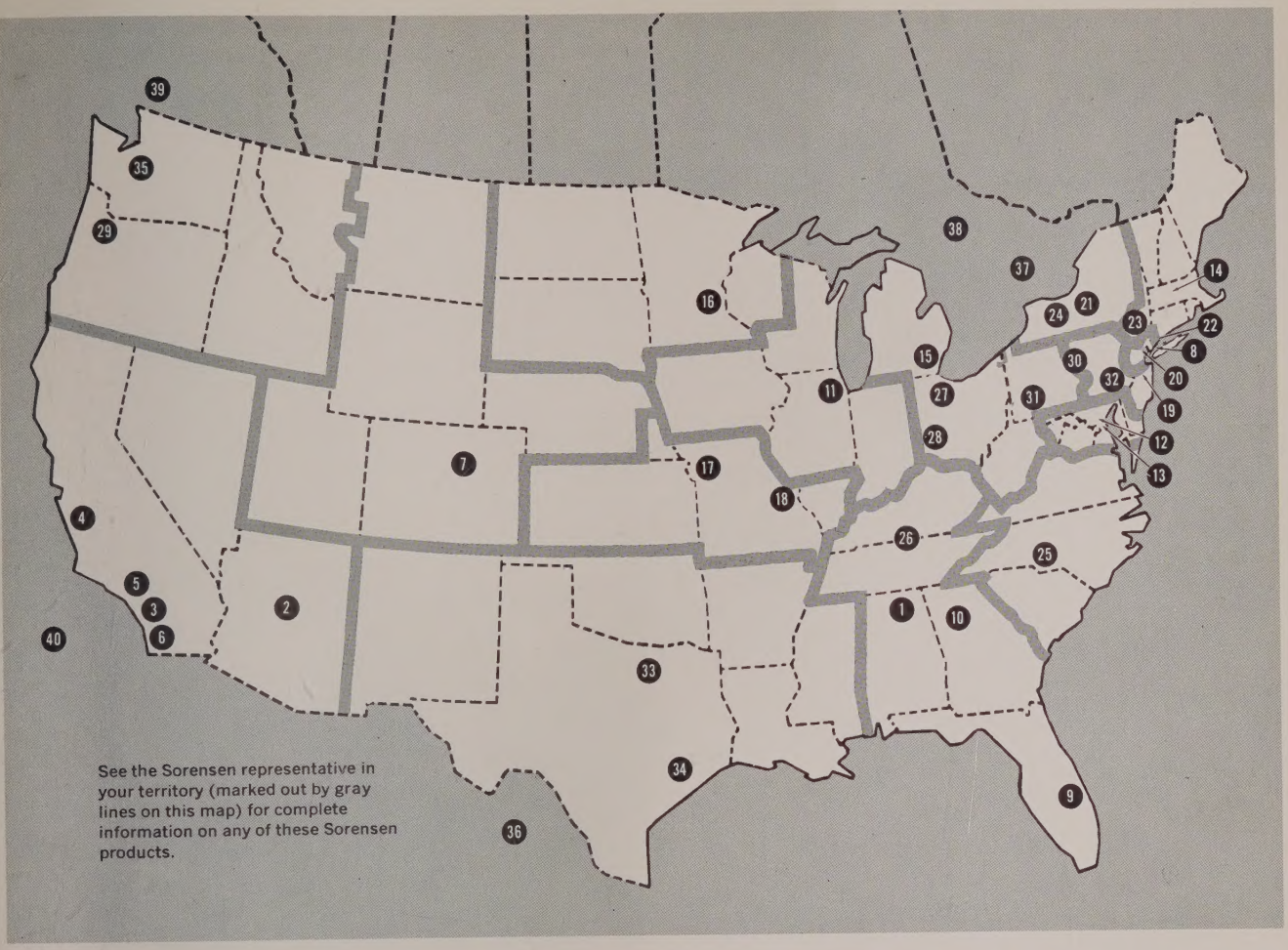
Typical circuit voltages are included on the schematic supplied with this manual. All DC voltage measurements should be taken with a 20,000 ohms/volt meter. Readings should be taken at 115VAC input, nominal output voltage, and one-half rated load.

Trouble Shooting Chart

Symptom	Cause	Procedure for Repair
No Output Voltage	Blown Input Fuse	Replace Fuse
	Breaker SW1 Tripped	Reset Breaker
	Open Power Circuit	Check L1 power windings, T2 voltages, CR3&4, L2 or Ammeter
High Output Voltage	Control Circuit Failure	Check control circuit per schematic for test voltages. Typical causes could be failure of Q1, 2&3, CR2, C1, T2, or L1.

Trouble Shooting Chart Cont.

Symptom	Cause	Procedure for Repair
Low Output Voltage	Control Circuit Failure	Check control circuit per schematic for test voltages. Typical causes could be failure of CR1, or Q1, 2&3 shorted emitter to collector
High Ripple	Filter Circuit Failure	Check L2, C2&3
Poor Regulation	Input out of Specs.	Check Specifications in manual for input voltage and frequency
	Failure of CR1	Replace CR1 Zener Diode
	Failure of Line Compensation	Adjust Potentiometer R7, check resistor R6
Periodic Oscillation (hunt)	Excessive High Gain in L1	Adjust Resistor R13 in parallel with L1 DC control winding. Check R6&7, C5 & R9
Unable to obtain Full Range of Output Voltage	Load & Range beyond Specifications	Check specifications in manual
	Misalignment of Adjustment	Adjust slider on R11.


See the Sorensen representative in your territory (marked out by gray lines on this map) for complete information on any of these Sorensen products.

1 ALABAMA — Huntsville *
Bivins & Caldwell, Inc.
JEfferson 2-5733

2 ARIZONA — Phoenix *
McCarthy Associates
111 Osborn West, Suite 213
CRestwood 9-1891

3 CALIFORNIA — Hollywood
Sorensen's West Coast Warehouse
Bekins Warehousing Corp.
1025 No. Highland Ave.

4 CALIFORNIA — Menlo Park *
McCarthy Associates
635 Oak Grove Avenue
DAvenport 6-7937

5 CALIFORNIA — Pasadena *
McCarthy Associates
1055 E. Walnut
SYcamore 2-8272

6 CALIFORNIA — San Diego *
McCarthy Associates
934 W. Laurel Street
BElmont 9-4015

7 COLORADO — Denver 10 *
Lahana & Company
1886 South Broadway
PEarl 3-3791

8 CONNECTICUT — Bridgeport *
Yewell Associates, Inc.
1101 East Main Street
FOrest 6-3456

9 FLORIDA — Orlando *
Bivins & Caldwell, Inc.
P. O. Box 6025
1226 E. Colonial Dr.
CHerry 1-1091

10 GEORGIA — Atlanta 5 *
Bivins & Caldwell, Inc.
3133 Maple Drive, N. E.
CEdar 3-7522

11 ILLINOIS — Chicago 45 *
Pivan Engineering Co.
2820 Peterson Avenue
BRiargate 4-9135

26 KENTUCKY
Bivins & Caldwell, Inc.*
1923 N. Main Street
High Point, North Carolina
High Point 2-6873

12 MARYLAND — Baltimore 15 *
Horman Associates, Inc.
3006 W. Cold Spring Lane
MOhawk 4-8345

13 MARYLAND — Rockville *
Horman Associates, Inc.
941 Rollins Avenue
HAzelwood 7-7560

14 MASSACHUSETTS — Burlington *
Yewell Associates, Inc.
Middlesex Turnpike
BRowning 2-9000

15 MICHIGAN — Detroit 35 *
S. Sterling Co.
15310 W. McNichols Rd.
BRoadway 3-2900

16 MINNESOTA — Minneapolis 3 *
Pinkney & Hine Company
1925 Nicollet Avenue
FEderal 8-0523

17 MISSOURI — Kansas City 30
Harris-Hanson Co.
7916 Paseo Avenue
HIghland 4-9494

18 MISSOURI — St. Louis 17
Harris-Hanson Co.
2814 S. Brentwood Blvd.
MIssion 7-4350

19 NEW JERSEY — Asbury Park *
The I. E. Robinson Co.
905 Main Street
KEllogg 1-3150

20 NEW JERSEY — Englewood *
RMC Associates, Inc.
391 Grand Avenue
LOwell 7-3933

21 NEW YORK — Dewitt*
J. D. Ryerson Associates, Inc.
111 Kinne Road
Syracuse—Gibson 6-1771
Mail: P. O. Box 1400,
Syracuse, N. Y.

22 NEW YORK — New York*
RMC Associates, Inc.
236 E. 75th Street
TRafalgar 9-2023

23 NEW YORK — Poughkeepsie *
Yewell Associates, Inc.
806 Main Street

24 NEW YORK — Rochester 18 *
J. D. Ryerson Associates, Inc.
105 Pickwick Drive

25 NORTH CAROLINA — Charlotte 5
James L. Highsmith Co.
3733 Monroe Rd.
FRanklin 7-2546

27 OHIO — Cleveland 24 *
S. Sterling Co.
5827 Mayfield Rd.
HIllcrest 2-8080

28 OHIO — Dayton 2 *
S. Sterling Co.
379 West First Street
FUlton 8794

29 OREGON — Portland 9 *
ARVA
1238 N. W. Glisan Street
CApital 2-7337

30 PENNSYLVANIA — Camp Hill *
The I. E. Robinson Co.
2120 Market Street
REgent 7-6791

31 PENNSYLVANIA — Pittsburgh 27 *
S. Sterling Co.
4024 Clairton Blvd.
TUxedo 4-5515

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